

Azmi Prasasti, 2016, Uji Degradasi Paraquat oleh Kapang yang Diisolasi dari Tanah Perkebunan Terpapar Paraquat, TESIS ini dibawah bimbingan Prof. Dr. Ir. Tini Surtiningsih dan Dr. rer. nat. Ganden, S. M. Sc. Departemen Biologi Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi, Universitas airlangga, Surabaya.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan kapang *indigenous* pendegradasi paraquat pada tanah perkebunan terpapar herbisida paraquat, mengetahui pengaruh jenis isolat kapang terhadap biomassa, mengetahui pengaruh variasi konsentrasi paraquat terhadap biomassa, mengetahui pengaruh kombinasi jenis isolat kapang dan variasi konsentrasi paraquat terhadap biomassa, mengetahui pengaruh jenis isolat kapang terhadap persentase degradasi paraquat, mengetahui pengaruh variasi konsentrasi paraquat terhadap persentase degradasi, dan mengetahui pengaruh kombinasi jenis isolat kapang dan variasi konsentrasi paraquat terhadap persentase degradasi paraquat. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian experimental dengan rancangan acak faktorial (jenis isolat kapang dengan variasi konsentrasi paraquat) dengan 3 kali pengulangan. Data yang diperoleh dari penelitian ini berupa: (1) genus isolat kapang *indigenous* potensial pendegradasi paraquat yang diisolasi pada tanah perkebunan; (2) biomassa atau berat kering miselium kapang (g) diinkubasi selama 7 hari; (3) degradasi paraquat dianalisis menggunakan spektrofotometer UV-Vis. Data dianalisis secara statistik, data peningkatan biomassa dan penurunan persentase degradasi herbisida paraquat diuji menggunakan *Two-Way Analysis of Varians* (ANOVA) (derajat signifikansi = 5%). Jika menunjukkan beda nyata, maka dilanjutkan dengan uji Duncan (derajat signifikansi = 5%). Hasil isolasi dan identifikasi menunjukkan terdapat 4 jenis isolat kapang *indigenous* pendegradasi paraquat, *Aspergillus sp.*, *Trichoderma sp.*, *Penicillium sp.*, dan *Fusarium sp.* Hasil penelitian menunjukkan biomassa tertinggi sebesar 0,11 g terdapat pada *Aspergillus sp.*, diikuti *Penicillium sp.* 0,085 g, *Trichoderma sp.* 0,075 g, dan *Fusarium sp.* 0,044 g. Persentase degradasi paraquat tertinggi ditunjukkan oleh *Aspergillus sp.* sebesar 46,61%

Kata kunci: herbisida paraquat, kapang *indigenous*, biomassa kapang, degradasi paraquat

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to determine the isolation and identification of fungi *indigenous* degrading paraquat on plantation land exposed to the herbicide paraquat, study the effect of isolates of fungi to biomass, know the effect of variations concentration paraquat on biomass, know the effect of combination isolates fungi and variations concentration paraquat on biomass, know the effect of isolates mold on the percentage degradation paraquat, know the effect of variations concentrations paraquat on the percentage degradation paraquat, and know the effect of isolates fungi and various concentrations paraquat on the percentage degradation paraquat. This research is an experimental study with factorial randomized design with three replications. Data obtained from this study include: (1) genus isolates *indigenous* fungi potentially degrading residue of paraquat on plantation land; (2) biomass or dry weight of the mycelium fungi (g) were incubated for 7 days; (3) degradation of paraquat were analyzed using a UV-Vis spectrophotometer. Data were statistically analyzed, data increase biomass and percentage degradation herbicide paraquat was tested using the *Two-Way Analysis of Variance* (ANOVA) (significance level = 5%). If data show a real difference, then continued with *Duncan* test (significance level = 5%). Isolation and identification results show there are 4 types of genus isolates *indigenous* fungi potentially degrading residue of paraquat on plantation land, *Aspergillus sp.*, *Trichoderma sp.*, *Penicillium sp.*, and *Fusarium sp.* The results showed the highest biomass of 0.11 g contained in *Aspergillus sp.*, and than *Penicillium sp.* 0.085 g, *Trichoderma sp.* 0.075 g, and *Fusarium sp.* 0.044 g. The highest percentage of paraquat degradation is *Aspergillus sp.* amount to 46.61%.

Keywords: herbicide paraquat, *indigenous* fungi, biomass, degradation of paraquat